The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,411—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED FORTNIGHTLY from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Suakim, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
.....	1752,	200	F. M. Burke...	16th Jan. 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PEMBA, 1,536 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. J. Guy, R. N. R., on SATURDAY, the 18th January 15 S. at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Cocanada, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Transhipping Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the ORIENTAL, 1,451 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander E. G. Powers, on THURSDAY, the 16th January, 1879, at 4 p.m. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,451 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. G. Flowers, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 16th January 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Wilkinson, on MONDAY, the 20th January 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220	60	
Port Said	380	240	60	
Jaffa	400	300	120	Including Wines.
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	320	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 12 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 5, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Ragusin, on the 31st Jan. 1879.
S.S. RIMA, Captain G. Catalich, on the 25th Feb. 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
Corfu (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
Port Said	„ 230	„ 215	„ 135
Ancona	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
Venice	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

Messages will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Bourcon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 16th Jan., 1879.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 29th January 1879.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 30th December 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,500 Tons Register, 300 H. P., Captain J. VEREL.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 18th instant.

She has a full Poop and her Saloons and State Rooms are on Deck.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1879.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND LIVERPOOL.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,

2,700 Tons, 400 Horse Power.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 31st instant.

Her Saloons and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1879.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. EUROPEAN,

2,708 Tons, 350 Horse Power.

TO SAIL ON THE 31st INSTANT.

THIS Steamer will be despatched as above, and has very comfortable First and Second Class accommodation. All on Deck.

For rates, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1879.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S S. COLUMBIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer BENARTY, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
— HYDASPES	2284	450	D. Rennoldson	30th Jan.
(s) TEHERAN	2369	400	A. H. Johnson	27th do.
— BANGALORE	2003	500	F. G. Stea't	3rd Feb.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Colemen	10th do.
— SURAT	2141	530	G. C. Burne	17th do.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	3rd March
(s) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s) MIRZAFORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2262	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
— NEPAUL	3930	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	31st Jan. 1879
BOKHARA	2202	450	J. Orman	4th Feb. 1879
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	2-33	500	N. Stewart	31st Jan. 1879.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Cross and Blackwell's Oilmanstore, Casks of new Sodawater Bottles, &c.

ON THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their room in Meadow Street, No. 26, on account and risk of the concerned, cases of oilmanstore, consisting of tastes of tart fruits, raspberry jam, orange marmelade, pints of chilly vinegar, essence of almonds, vanilla, lemon, orange, cochineal, mixed spices, Durham mustard, assorted almonds, fruit in syrup, cherries, strawberry, and brandy syrup, boxes of chocolates, crystallized ginger and other fruits, tins of Turkey figs, truffled boxes of cosaques, Segovia of scent, bottles of almonds and raisins, French plums, quarts, malt vinegar, tins of pearl barley, oatmeal, Huntley and Palmer's biscuits containing mixed, ginger, Albert, Captain's, osborne, pearl, ginger, wafer, milk and picnic, also casks of new empty sodawater bottles and sundry other goods, &c.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, chandelier, wall shades, hanging argand lamps, looking glasses, pictures, oil floor carpets, &c., at No. 38, Kalbadevie Road.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at one o'clock P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public auction at the abovementioned place No. 38, Kalbadevie Road, all the carved and French-polished furniture, glass, crockery, wall shades, 12-light chandeliers, hanging argand lamps, pictures, pier and looking glasses, round and marble pier tables, conversation and half-backed couches with damasks, easy, predieu, and drawing-room chairs, whatnots, chiffoirs, teapoys, book cases, rolls of oil floor carpets, carved, blackwood, brass, and iron bedsteads, teakwood cupboards, wardrobes, presses, dressing, and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, panorama balls, few lots of books and sundry miscellaneous articles, &c., &c. No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A splendid Singer and Co.'s Family Sewing Machine with cabinet top, in working order. Very cheap.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1879.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on application on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on 31st December 1878.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th January 1879.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 13th to THURSDAY the 23rd instant, both days inclusive

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th January 1879.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received for the monthly supply for 6 or 12 months of TILLY OIL, 60 Bengal maunds per month; also GRAM, 40 Bengal maunds per month. Tenders under cover, addressed

AGENT, NERBUDDA COAL & IRON COMPANY, LIMITED, GADAWARRA.

Mophani Coal Mines, 10th January 1879.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 31st December 1878 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

WILSON BELL, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th January 1879.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878 TO SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES AS

They are simple to learn and easy to work;
They possess all the latest improvements;
They are complete in accessories;
Reliable in action, and are

more durable and adapted to a larger variety of sewing than any other machines.

HAND MACHINES	Rs. 60
FOOT do.	„ 80
HAND AND FOOT BOTH	„ 90

Machines of every description and for all class of work in stock.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.
MACHINES SENT ON APPROVAL WITHOUT ANY CHARGE.
MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ACCEPTED FROM APPROVED BUYERS.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

HAVE always on hand the following Articles, and to ensure freshness, weekly supplies are received by each Mail Steamer:

OILMAN STORES, FROM THE BEST MAKERS.
ALES AND STOUT, LONDON BOTTLED.
ARCHERY, BILLIARDS, CRICKET, FENCING, RACKET AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Dietetic Preparations, all kinds, for Invalids & Infants
BEST ELECTROPLATED WARE.
CHEROOT, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES (warranted genuine.)
Filters for Household and Travellers' use.
STATIONERY, CUTLERY, AND HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.
GAMES, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT.
PERFUMERY, SOAPS, AND ALL TOILET REQUISITES.
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS.
DISINFECTING POWDERS, &c.
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF AERATED WATERS &c., &c. &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. FLOWER'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

FROM 15th February, "THE WILDERNESS" at MALABAR HILL, at present occupied by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and previously by W. G. Hall, Esq.

From 1st April, a Commodious Upper-storied HOUSE opposite the "Bee Hive," on the Nepean Sea Road, known as "THE RIGBY." Rent Rs. 300.

From 1st February, a BUNGALOW at MALABAR HILL, at present occupied by John S. Burn, Esq. Rent very moderate.

From 1st February, a Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW on the VICTORIA ROAD, BYCULLA, at present occupied by C. Mathews, Esq.

From 1st February, a BUNGALOW in NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA, near the Tramway Lines and the Railway Station, at present occupied by James Morris, Esq., C. E. Rent Rs. 100.

A small BUNGALOW in LOVE LANE, BYCULLA. Rent Rs. 40.

A Commodious BUNGALOW on the BABOOLA TANK ROAD, lately the Foundling Home. Rent Rs. 150.

A BUNGALOW at MAZGAON for Rs. 100.

The UPPER PART of a BUNGALOW at MAZGAON for Rs. 50.

A BUNGALOW at FALKLAND ROAD, lately the Female Workshop. Rent moderate.

EXTENSIVE PREMISES at GIRGAON, lately Messrs. Collett and Co.'s Coach Factory. Rent moderate.

A newly built Commodious Upper-storied HOUSE in MIDDLE COLABA, suitable for two families. It has two separate entrances, plenty of stabling and servants' rooms, and commands extensive land and sea views. Rent moderate.

A BUNGALOW on the westerly side in MIDDLE COLABA. Rent Rs. 150.

Two other BUNGALOWS in MIDDLE COLABA for Rs. 100 and Rs. 175.

An entire HOUSE in RAMPART ROW, lately the Offices of the P. and O. Company. Rent moderate.

The entire Commodious and Airy BUILDING in ELPHINSTONE CIRCE, known as Messrs. W. Nicol and Company's Offices. Each Floor will be let separately if required.

OFFICES in MEADOW STREET, vacated by Messrs. Pelly and Co.

OFFICES in APOLLO STREET, vacated by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert.

OFFICES in CHURCH GATE STREET, vacated by Bhaishunker Nanabhai, Esq., Solicitor, Rent moderate.

OFFICES opposite the Bombay Bank, vacated by Messrs. R. L. Southern and Co. Rent Rs. 75.

A COOL OFFICE in RAMPART ROW for Rs. 225.

An OFFICE in HORNBY ROW, next door to Mrs. Hunt's. Rent Rs. 90.

THREE RESIDENCES in HORNBY ROW for Rs. 90, 90 and 80.

A RESIDENCE in FORBES STREET, above Messrs. Roger and Co's. Rent Rs. 80.

A RESIDENCE next to Messrs. James Madden and Co's. Rent Rs. 70.

TWO RESIDENCES in APOLLO STREET for Rs. 100 and 150.

A RESIDENCE in CHURCH LANE for Rs. 60.

CHEAP RESIDENCES at GRANT BUILDINGS.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
HOUSE AGENT,
4, HUMMUM STREET.

MATHERAN.

THE undermentioned HOUSES are to BE LET at Matheran for the ensuing Season.

Roberston's Bungalow	Rs. 800
Hermitage	„ 800
Castle Hill	„ 700
Walker's Bungalow	„ 400
The Bee Hive	„ 1,000
Rosario Cottage	„ 500
The Byke	„ 600
The Wilderness	„ 500
Harrison House	„ 500
Caprera	„ 500
Wadia Lodge	„ 500
Florence Lodge	„ 400
Mary Lodge	„ 600
Barr Cottage	„ 550
Arnould Lodge	„ 500
Ewart Lodge	„ 400
Craigie Burn	„ 500
Sunny Side	„ 200

For Plans of Houses, Lists of Furniture, and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
HOUSE AGENT,
4, HUMMUM STREET.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ANGLO-INDIAN HOUSEWIFE'S DAILY COMPANION; by G. A. Llewellyn. Re. 1.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Christmas Number. Re. 1.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

GRAPHIC, Christmas Number.....Re. 1 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WHITTAKER'S ALMANAC 1879...Rs. 0 12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

96, Meadow Street,

FOR SALE,

JUST LANDED, per ex S.S. MALWA, best plated double, single, and 4-in-hand HARNESSES, extra Superfine.

An English BAROUCHE, built by Laurie and Marner, with a pair of Australian Mares and a set of plated harness, the property of a gentleman. Price very moderate; really a bargain. Horses can be sold separately if required.

An English-built self-driving CARRIAGE with a pair of Dark Brown ARAB GALLOWAYS and a set of Brass-mounted HARNESS. Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,

A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes:—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India.—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 2.)

BAY OF BENGAL, COAST OF TENASSERIM. SUNKEN DANGER IN MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.

MR. E. C. RUSSELL, Commanding the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steam Vessel Medina, whilst on his voyage from Rangoon to Penang via the Coast ports, discovered a dangerous patch of rock and sand with rather less than 2 fathoms on it at low water spring tides; lying with—

Centre of Round island ..... bearing W ¼ N.
South extreme of Cantor's island ..... S.W. ¼ S.
Position (Admiralty Chart): Latitude 12° 16' 0" N., Longitude 98° 19' 50" E.

[The bearings are Magnetic: Variation 2° 30' Easterly in 1873.]

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 3rd January 1879.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Mergui Archipelago, No. 216a; Bassein river to Pulo Penang, No. 830; Bay of Bengal, No. 709; Indian Ocean, No. 748b; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 508; and Marine Survey Department Hydrographic Notice No. 8, page 6.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman. Please apply to "M. D.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a MATRICULATED STUDENT as a Private Tutor. Must have a fair knowledge of Latin. Apply to "A.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER in a Tailoring Department. Apply to "A. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Paper Chase from Bandora, starting 8 a.m., on 19th instant. See notice posted in Pavilion.

FOR SALE, a white ARAB HORSE, 14-1, aged, sound, quiet in single or double harness and for saddle. Also a DOGCART and complete set of Harness. Price for whole Rs. 450. May be seen at Mr. Stephens', Veterinary Surgeon.

SUPERFINE FLOUR and SOOJEE, FRESH BISCUITS in TINS and LOOSE. J. PEARSE, Confectioner, 22, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND
PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS
for two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degree of completeness.
Rs. 20; 2-28; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;
DRAM FLASKS; SANDWICH CASES;
CORK-SCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;
HELMETS, HATS, PUGREES, &c.
AIR CUSHIONS, CARDS AND BEZIQUE;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;
WINES; LIQUORS;
Soda and other Aerated Waters,
AND
Other requisites for comfort in travelling; by

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CHOICE AND SELECT INDIAN TEAS.

DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN PLANTERS.

SMALL Consignments of Tea from Mr. RICHARD BALLARD, of Nassau, Mr. DAVID MALONEY, late of Holta, Mr. PEACHY, of Byjnath, and from other Kangra Valley Plantations.

In Tin Boxes at Rs. 2, 1-12, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1, 1¼ As. and 12 As. per lb.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
PROFESSOR HENNICKE
AND THE
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, JAN. 16TH.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
INTRODUCING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA
NEW AND STARTLING ILLUSIONS.

ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1; Pit, 8 As.
Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

ALSO ON EXHIBITION FROM 7 TILL 11 P.M. AT THE
ESPLANADE THEATRE,
FATIMA,
THE LAST LONDON SENSATION.

ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads	each	Rs. 2	8
Do. boxwood heads	„	„ 3	8
Balls	per dozen.	„ 6	12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.
THE NATURAL SALT
Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

Per 4 ounce bottle	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. 2	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints „	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts „	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	„	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints „	9 0	10 0
VICHY	„	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made up, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

Per 1 dozen case, cash ....Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

THE Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c., copiously illustrated, is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CYPHER—NEW METHOD.

SAVE half the cost of TELEGRAMS by using the above.

Full explanation (with Table) sent on receipt of one Rupee in Stamps.

THE MANAGER,
"Caxton" Press, Rawal Pindi.

ITALIAN CONFECTIONER.

SPECIAL CONFECTIONER FROM PARIS.

SWEETMEATS and CONFECTIONERY, &c., just received from Paris in great variety and exquisitely prepared, such as have never been before imported into Bombay. Inspection invited.

ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY

For the season, of every description and of the best makes ORNAMENTAL CHRISTMAS CAKES, PYRAMIDS, and a large assortment of CHRISTMAS SWEETS always on hand, at moderate rates.

ICE CREAMS, ICE PUDDINGS, and various sorts of plain puddings.

D. STERNSCHER,
9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

STORES REQUIRED FOR HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CASTOR, COCOANUT, and KEROSINE OILS, CHARCOAL, ENGLISH FLAX, ENGLISH TALLOW, COTTON WASTE, No. 1 quality, and COTTON WASTE, No. 2 quality, from 1st February to 31st December 1879, will be received at Mhow by the Manager of the abovementioned Railways up to 12 p.m. on the 5th February 1879, on which day they will be opened by hi.s.

Conditions of Tender, and probable quantity and specification for each article can be obtained from the Office of the Storekeeper Holkar and Neemuch State Railways at Khandwa, C. P

E. M. HOMAN, Storekeeper,
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Storekeeper's Office, Khandwa, 10th January 1879.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 459 OF 1874.

ELIZER ESSOOBJEE SANKER, of Bombay, Jew Inhabitant, residing at Musjid Bunder, Cross Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY and ABDOOLA MIRALLY DHURUMSEY, both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, Joint Executors of the last Will and Testament of NENBAI, deceased, widow and administratrix of the late YUSUFBHOY ALWANI, deceased, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Musjid Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, AAT ESSOOBJEE and MAVJEE KHATOW, also of Bombay, Hindoo Merchants, and residing at Vadscheegaddy, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 6th day of July 1875 it was ordered (*inter alia*) that the Plaintiff should pay to the Defendant, Nenbai, the sum of Rupees twenty-eight thousand for principal and interest together with simple interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum until payment and the costs which she might have incurred subsequent to the 27th day of May 1875 including the costs of and incidental to that application, on or before the 27th day of May 1876, but in default of the Plaintiff paying to the said Defendant what should be so due for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid it was ordered that the property hereinafter described should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay by public auction.

AND WHEREAS default has been made in payment of the said principal, interest and costs. The property directed to be sold by the said decree is described as follows, that is to say:—

LOT NO. 1.

To be sold on the premises at 3-40 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the south side of Musjid Bunder Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. under No. 32, and measuring by admeasurement 130 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a private passage and the house of Nenbai, widow, deceased, on or towards the west by a private passage and beyond that the house hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the north by the said Musjid Bunder Cross Road, and on or towards the south by a private passage and beyond that the house hereinafter thirdly described, and formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nenbai, widow, deceased.

LOT NO. 2.

To be sold on the premises at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the south side of Musjid Bunder Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration, sub-district of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 30, and measuring by admeasurement 210 square yards, be the same little, more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a private passage and the house hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the west by the house of Rehim Alloo, on or towards the north by the said Musjid Bunder Cross Road, on or towards the south by the house hereinafter fourthly described, and formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nenbai, widow, deceased.

LOT NO. 3.

To be sold on the premises at 4-20 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the east side of a private passage leading to Maryanan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 31, and measuring by admeasurement 84 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond that the house of Noor Mahomed Rowji, on or towards the west partly by the said private passage and partly by the house hereinafter fourthly described, and on or towards the north by the house hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the south by the house of Nathoo Shamjee, and formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nenbai, widow, deceased.

LOT NO. 4.

To be sold on the premises at 4-40 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate and lying and being in, fronting on the east side of Daryasthan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 8, and measuring by admeasurement 132 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house hereinbefore thirdly described, on

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 15TH JAN. 1879.

We have had another very quiet day in business of all kinds, the only change of any importance being a further advance in the rates of Exchange.

Consols in London yesterday were quoted at 96⅛, or an advance of ⅛ on the previous day's quotation. French Rentes were unchanged at 114.

In the London General Produce Markets there are no alterations in the quotations for Coffee and Cocoanut Oil, the tone of the former being reported firm and the present stock amounting to 12,000 tons. In the Markets for Oilseeds, both Linseed and Rapeseed are firm at an advance of 6d. per quarter in the former. The Wheat Market is quiet at previous rates.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was firm at unchanged prices, but Cotton in Liverpool closed quieter, with sales of 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats, quotations unchanged.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 9⅛ cents per lb., but Futures for April delivery are quoted at 9·83 cents against 9·80 cents per lb. on the previous day. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	22,000	16,000	23,000
Four days' ,, ...	60,000	77,000	66,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	2,887,000	2,720,000	2,843,000

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 50d. per oz., or an advance of ⅛d. per oz. on the previous quotation, and this advance is confirmed by private telegrams. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is still quoted at 1s. 6⅛. Enfaced Rupee Paper remains at Rs. 74 for Fours and Rs. 78½ for Four-and-a-half per cents.

In Sterling Exchange the upward movement has continued during the day both here and in Calcutta. In the morning the Banks were drawing at 1-16th advance in our yesterday's quotations, but before the close they were willing to draw at a further advance of 1-16th without attracting buyers. The indisposition to operate has been due to the usual cause on Wednesday, viz., the uncertainty as to the result of the sale of Council Drafts in London. In this instance a considerable advance is expected. In House Paper we have not heard of much doing to-day, but the Banks are willing to buy for February and March delivery at ⅛th per mensem advance on our quotations for ready bills, which are as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7 5-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7⅞d.	,,
France, 3 ,, ,,	...2·10.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ¼ per cent. premium and 60 days' sight at 1½ per cent. discount.

Government Paper continues very quiet with few buyers ; sellers, however, in the absence of other desirable investments show no disposition to force business. We quote the Old Loans at Rs. 94½ and the New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan at Rs. 99½ to Rs. 99¾.

The Share Market continues very dull, but prices, with the exception of some of the Spinning and Weaving Companies, are unchanged ; of these a decline has taken place in Colabas of Rs. 10, Dhurumseys Rs. 10, and Great Eastern Rs. 15. In Press Companies Berars have given way Rs. 5 per share.

At the usual Weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay held to-day the Bank's rates of discount were raised 1 per cent. all round—a step which was generally looked for, considering the heavy withdrawals of late from the Bank.

Cotton to-day has been very quiet, owing in great measure to the dearer Money Market and hardening rates of Exchange. No amount of business has been reported, nor can we expect it so long as our Level is so much above Liverpool, but we may shortly look for a considerable increase in the supplies which ought to make sellers more willing to operate.

Linseed is steady, with buyers of ready lots, at Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-3 per cwt., but there is still nothing doing in new Seed.

Rapeseed remains very quiet at Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for ready.

In Wheat there is still nothing doing for export owing to the high rates ruling.

Freights have been very dull to-day, and although the nominal rate for small lots for Liverpool via Canal is 21s. 3d. per ton, tonnage is procurable at 20s. per ton for all this month's shipment. For the Continent rates are unchanged, and no fresh engagements are reported. By sail there is nothing doing.

Piece Goods are decidedly steadier, with an increased offtake from the Bazaar. Importers, however, must live in hope for a little longer, as the improvement in the demand from offices has not yet commenced.

Coals continue very quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	735
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	680
Bank of Madras	60,000	50	all	10 do	689
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	106

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700		460
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.ct.	25
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.c.	1,000
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,400
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownagur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.c.	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.c*	815
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.c*	80
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.c*	3
Colabs S. and W. Co. ...	900	1,000	all	2	85
Coorla S. and W. Co. ...	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.c*	805
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p.	500
Dhurumsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.c*	475
Empress S. and W. Co...	700	500	400	..	399
Fazulbhoy S. and W. Co...	2,750	500	440	20 p.c*	3
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.c*	840
Hindustan S. & W. Co...	575	1,000	all	30 p.c.	810
Hydraulad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000		600
Jawraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.c*	725
Khandesh Spinning ..	1,500	1,000	all	50 p.c*	980
K. Mancunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.c*	650
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil	600
Madras U. Spinning ...	425	1,000	all	70 p.c*	1,170
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50		20
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25 p.c*	92
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40 p.c*	1,080
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.c*	975
Muragon S. and W. Co...	3,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	30 p.	725
Neriad S. and W. Co...	400	1,000	all	20 p.	25
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	30
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.c*	32
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.c*	625
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	375
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.c.	775
Soonderdas Spinning ...	650	1,000	all	75 p.c.	500
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.c.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	20 p.c.	775
Victoria Mills	525	1,000	all	25 p.c.	550

* For Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	2,000	all	15 p.c*	755
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.c.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.c.	700
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.c.	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.c.	1,000
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	800
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	15 p.ct.	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.c.	550
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	525
Berar Co. (New).....	150	400	all	60 p.c.	410
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	100
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	57
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	100
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	40 do	475
Dholiera P. and G. Co.	500	200	all	18 do	110
East India Press Co...	353	1,000	all	100 do	950
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.c.	390
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	30 do	220
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	400	all	75 do	360
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	380
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,075 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct.	550
Vulcan & United Press Co.....	..	1,000	1,000	25 p.c.	550

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8	3 0 p.ct	295
Do. New £20 Shares...	..	£20	13 0	14 6 do	26
Ditto	..	£20	6	7 3 do	72
Ditto	..	£20	11	12 1 do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100		1,000 do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19	6 10 do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.c.	1,740
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p.c.	3,060
Bombay Gas Company ..	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct.	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	..	300
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p.c.	210
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	15 xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company.....	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. a.	1,050
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	..	100
Thacker and Co.	1,000	500	6 all	62½ p. a.	660
Vegas Patent Slip Co.	2,000	250	all	p. ct	28

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 14th January 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·916
Temperature of the Air	76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·4
Dew Point	68·4
Relative humidity of Air	·802
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	80·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·2
General Direction of Wind.....	N, NNE, E, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	174

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The barque Sarah, 485 tons, Captain A. M. Johnson, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

The barque S. A. Blaisdell, 613 tons, Captain C. H. Gilkey, will sail to-day for Akyab in ballast.

The s. s. Bengal, 1,338 tons, Captain J. Rawley, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The ship Weatherfield, 1,050 tons, Captain R. Sherrier, will sail to-day for Diamond Island in ballast.

The s. s. Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain F. H. Franks, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with 667 boxes of Government treasure (valued at Rs. 4,00,000).

The s. s. Conun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Kutch with a general cargo and 215 deck passengers.

The ship Carondolet, 1,438 tons, Captain Stetson, which arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Cardiff, brought the following cargo :—18,871 bars and 5,030 bundles iron, and 1,384 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Farnham and Co.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Mirzapore, 2,090 tons, Captain A. Parish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton with the following cargo :—1,461 packages piece goods, 123 packages provisions, 143 packages oilmanstore, 26 cases umbrellas, 33 packages paint, 3 cases boots, 7 cases cochineal, 73 packages glassware, 60 bales twist, 16 cases soap, 8 cases earthenware, 1,021 packages wine and spirits, 77 packages papers, 160 cases brass, 41 cases copper, 724 cases spelter, 2,914 bars and 6 bundles iron, 25 bottles quicksilver, 100 drums oil, 2 cases saffron, 782 tons coals, 3 cases specie, 540 packages gum, 5 packages silk, and many packages merchandise.

The A. H. Lloyd's Co.'s s. s. Pollux, 1,545 tons, Captain G. Ragusin, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst, from Trieste, 16th Dec., via Port Said, Jeddah and Aden, with the following passengers :—Miss Morpe, Mrs. Michels, Mrs. Pressel, Mrs. Zogsley, Mrs. Merinith, and 606 deck passengers. She brought the following cargo :—From Trieste –19 cases glassware, 80 cases beer, 738 packages papers, 464 barrels cements, 16 packages glass beads, 7 packages colour, 23 bales twist, 31 packages goods, 32 packages machinery, 3 packages hardware, 101 packages potatoes and 1 case glass. From Port Said—2 packages provisions, 22 packages wine, 2 cases hats, and 1 package goods. From Jeddah—184 packages specie. From Aden—120 packages fishmaws, and 35 packages ghee.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Pollux(s)	Ragusin	Trieste, Dec 15.
15	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Southampton, Dec 19.
	H. M. S. Jumna(s)..	Parsons	Portsmouth, Dec 17.
	Conun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Jan 13.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Bengal (s).....	Rowley	Rangoon.
	Simla (s)	Franks	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Weatherfield, Sherries, to Diamond Island.
Barque S A Blaisdell, Gilkey, to Akyab.
Barque Saron, Johnson, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Scindia, to Genoa.
Steamer Pollux, to Trieste.
Steamer Columbia, to Genoa and Marseilles.
Steamer Bellona, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
10	Calliope (s) ..... Lombardini ...	Trieste, Dec 1.
11	Nankin (s) ..... Bruce	Rowyah, Dec 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10.—Steamers Paladin and Duke of Buccleuch.
Jan. 11.—Steamers Poonah, Alverton, Crusader and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
11	Ethiopia (s).....	Bombay.
12	D. of Buccleuch(s)...	Calcutta.
13	Busheer (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 12 Ava (s) .... Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Busheer, from Calcutta and Northern Ports :—From Calcutta—Mr Lambert. From Vizagapatam—Major Wood. From Coconada—Capt R Blans and 2 Engineers, and 36 European sailors. From Masulipatam—Horbie; Mr Cunningham, and Messrs Elliot and Peel.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	23	Ossian, ss, Butchart, from Cardiff.
	31	Aretusa, ss, Milatovich, from Bussorah.
Jan.	1	Albula, ss, Bradley, from Cardiff.
	1	Deccan, ss, Gaby, from London.
	2	Castore, ss, Luccioli, from Bombay.
	2	Bangalore, ss, Stead, from Venice.
	3	Willon, ss, Jarvis, from Colombo.
	3	Anadyr, ss, Butler, from Shanghai.
	4	Sherborne, ss, Page, from Cardiff.
	4	Cadiz, ss, Echetri, from Manilla.
	4	Foluce, ss, Ragusin, from Trieste.
	5	Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, Colombo.
	5	Lombardy, ss, Hall, from Bombay.
	5	Malabar, ss, Zanaro, from Calcutta.
	6	Northumberland, ss, Cumming, from Melborne.
	6	Trinacria, ss, Hutcheson, from Bombay.
	7	Pierremont, ss, Wilson, from Cardiff.
	7	Curacao, Dutch Frigate, 8pics, from Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
2	Deccan, ss, Gaby, to Calcutta.	
2	Castore, ss, Luccioli, to Trieste.	
3	Bangalore, ss, Stead, to Bombay.	
3	Willon, ss, Jarvis, to London.	
4	Aretusa, ss, Milatovich, to Yambo.	
4	Anadyr, ss, Butler, to Marseilles.	
4	Cadiz, ss, Echetri, to Liverpool.	
5	Foluce, ss, Ragusin, to Bombay.	
5	Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, to London.	
5	Lombardy, ss, Hall, to London.	
6	Malabar, ss, Zanaro, to Genova.	
6	Northumberland, ss, Cumming, to London.	
6	Trinacria, ss, Hutcheson, to Liverpool.	
8	Albula, ss, Bradley, to Bombay.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ossian, ss, Butchart, from Cardiff.
Sherborne, ss, Pace, from Cardiff.
Pierremont, ss, Wilson, from Cardiff.
Curacao Dutch Frigate, 8pics, from Jeddah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella s—1 cask alum and 2 casks paint, Heptools Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Blairzowrie—300 barrels alum, Tezpall Cuma ; 30 barrels coal pitch and 5 runlet tar, Dawoodbhoy Sulliman jee.
Kashgar s—7 cases soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adom.
Strathdevon s—5 cases mesalle, 30 cases champagne, 72 cases claret, 20 cases whiskey 18 cases cognac, and 26 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—55 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—438 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—28 bales cotton waste, and 24 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdas ; 25 bales wool, Dawoodbhoy Durvesh ; 100 bales cotton, Nonchund Khimchund ; 53 bales cotton, Dawjee Bhaujee and Co.
European s—82 bales cotton, Vucktajee Vujasingjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Alabama s—455 casks oceanaut oil and 22,500 cwts gingellyseed Ralli Brothers ; 300 cwts B horns, A Blaschek and Co.
Scindia s—500 cwts B horns, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Scindia s—3,999 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Columbia s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Hydaspes,—100 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co ; 5 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts. castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollux s—121 casks oceanaut oil, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—625 cwts. raisins, 25 cases sharkfins and 11 cases fishmaws, Ebram Hussum.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Pemba s—110 bales cotton, Ramjee Luckmedass.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 16.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green will take Chamber business and motions only.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.
In person—Mathoora Naikini vs Essoo Naikini—Jefferson & Pursuits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

502-74—Smith and F (for Pauper)—Abba Succoor Beg Mahomed vs Cooverjee Pragjee and others—Lynch and T.
46-78—Chalk and W—Mookhund Bhagdu vs the G I P Railway Company—Hearn, C and L.
505-78—Chalk and W—S L Wood vs The Manchester and Bombay S and M Company—Smith and F.
127-78—Shapurjee and T—Heerjee Poonja vs Bhimjee Canjee—Prescot and W.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 14.

Wilson, Vet Surg, on leave, from Secundrabad.

JANUARY 15.

Foster, Lieut, 2-15th Regt, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Simonds, Col, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Heathe, Captain, 3rd Bombay N L), from furlough, from England.
Dodd, Lieut Col, 6th Bombay N I, from furlough, from England.
Stewart, Major, R H A, on duty, from England.
Hall, Lieut, R H A, on duty, from England.
Close, Lieut Col, Punjab Frontier Force, from furlough, from England.
Hall, Lieut, R H A, to join, from England.
Stewart, Major, R. H. A. to join, from England.
Holdich, Captain, R E, from furlough, from England.
Hobday, Lieut, Survey Dept, on duty, from England.
Chambers, Surg, on duty, from Nassick.
Reaches, Sub-Lieut, 3 Bombay N I, on duty, from Nusserabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 15.

Seagrim, Lieut Col, 2nd Adv Gl, to join, to Umballa.
Rays, Sub Lieut, 5th Fusiliers, to join, to Ali Musjid.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.—1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....22nd, 9h. 42·1m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.
Jan.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 16	.....	6 38	5 42	4 26 m 5 58 a
Fri. 17	.....	6 38	5 42	5 27 m 5 27 a
Sat. 18	.....	6 38	5 43	6 60 m 6 50 a
Sun. 19	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 44	8 18 m 9 53 a
Mon. 20	.....	6 38	5 44	9 23 m 10 40 a
Tues. 21	.....	6 38	5 45	10 21 m 11 19 a
Wed. 22	.....	6 38	5 46	11 9 m 11 55 a

BANK OF BOMBAY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES PAID UP IN FULL.

RESERVED FUND Rs. 22,00,000 INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Forman, Esq., (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)
Walter Lang, Esq. (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the Proprietors and Shareholders the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the six months ended 31st December.

The past half year has been one of unexampled depression in trade, and while confidence remained undisturbed, the value of money in the Bazaar ranged from two to three per cent.

The Directors have to report the failure of W. Nicol and Co. and Nursey Kessowjee & Co. It is difficult to estimate what loss the Bank will sustain by the current engagements of the former firm, as there is a large quantity of Cotton, under lien to the Bank still unsold. At the very worst, however, and making no allowance for any dividend on the Estate, the Directors anticipate that the maximum amount will be Rs. 1,50,000. The Directors believe the liabilities of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. are fully covered.

The Profit and Loss Statement shows a net gain of Rs. 3,35,651-12-5, including the balance of Rs. 29,140-1-1 brought from the half year ended 30th June last.

As usual at this season the Directors have declared an ad interim dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. This will absorb a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 and leave a balance of Rs. 85,651-12-5 to be carried forward and dealt with at the end of the year.

The Directors will then also adjust any loss shown to have been made by the above mentioned failures. The amount at credit of bad and doubtful debt account, and the balance now carried forward will more than suffice for that purpose, without trenching on the Reserve Fund.

The Directors have also closed the Dharwar Agency, and surrendered to Government the charge of the local Treasury. The principal business of the district had been diverted to Hoobli, where also the Bank has a Branch, and the Dharwar Agency was closed because it had ceased to be self-supporting.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell and Mr. Kessowjee Naik have retired from the Board.

By order of the Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

9th January 1879.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK ON 31st DECEMBER, 1878.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.
To Capital.....	1,00,00,000 0 0
,, Reserved Fund	22,00,000 0 0
,, Public Deposits at Head Office	56,44,334 5 3
,, Do. do. Branches	13,59,175 13 3
,, Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,76,54,383 12 4
,, Bank Post Bills Outstanding	36,577 4 1
,, Profit and Loss Account.....	3,35,651 12 5
	Rs. 3,72,32,123 2 4

Cr.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Government Securities		47,49,764 9 0
,, Loans on Government Securities, Goods and Metals		54,59,221 2 8
,, Cash Credits do.		14,93,306 3 4
,, Overdrawn Current Accounts		4,445 4 0
,, Bills discounted and purchased		1,09,48,818 13 8
,, Balances with other Banks		2,17,883 9 8
,, Premises and Furniture —original cost	5,33,004 7 9	
Written off for deterioration in former years.....Rs. 1,75,000		
Do. this year. 20,000	1,95,000 0 0	
Adjusted value of Premises and Furniture Account.....		3,38,004 7 9
,, Stamps account		3,042 14 0
,, Stationery value on hand		30,000 0 0
,, Adjusting Account.....		38,278 10 2
,, Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion		1,39,65,853 6 6
		Rs. 3,72,32,123 2 4

* Of which Rs. 6,02,694-3-1 are past due and represent claims by the Bank on the insolvent firm of W. Nicol & Co., mentioned in Directors' Report.

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ON 31st DECEMBER, 1878.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.
To Salaries of Establishment at Head Office and Branches	1,47,600 1 10
,, Directors' and Auditors' Fees	10,920 0 0
,, Rent, Taxes, Insurance, and Lighting	6,534 9 2
,, Law Charges.....	1,343 8 0
,, Miscellaneous Charges	21,543 8 11
,, Brokerage	3,231 12 0
,, Stationery	3,692 12 0
,, Net Profit for the half-year	3,06,511 11 4
	Rs. 5,01,177 15 3

Cr.	Rs. a. p.
By Amount of Interest, Exchange, Discount, Commission, and Interest on Government Securities received at Head Office and Branches.....	5,01,177 15 3
	Rs. 5,01,177 15 3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DEC., 1878.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 30th June. 1878.	6,00,000 0 0
,, Amount applied in reduction of Premises, &c., Account	20,000 0 0
,, Do. carried to Reserve Fund	1,00,000 0 0
,, Do. to Bad and Doubtful Debt Account...	10,000 0 0
,, Balance at Credit of this Account	3,35,651 12 5
	Rs. 10,65,651 12 5

Cr.	Rs. a. p.
By Balance of this Account on 1st July 1878.....	7,59,140 1 1
,, Net profit for Half-year ending 31st Dec. 1878	3,06,511 11 4
	Rs. 10,65,651 12 5

Examined and found correct,
H. R. CORMACK,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.
E. & O. E.
Bombay, 9th January, 1879.
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBERT CLARK,
Chief Accountant.

HENRY FORMAN,
WALTER LANG,
E. D. SASSOON,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, } Directors.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL COMMITTEE is prepared to receive from the Fellows of the University of Bombay, and from such of the Public as may be desirous of joining the memorial, SUBSCRIPTIONS to the GIBBS' MEMORIAL FUND.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Committee will be glad to supply a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Fellows of the University of Bombay, held on the 17th December last, to any gentleman who may intimate a wish to the Secretaries to that effect.

Contributions may be paid to the undersigned or at the Bank of Bombay.

VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
P. PETERSON,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

The Universary Library Rooms, 4th January 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MODY—January 15th, Ghandibhoy Jehanghir Mody, Solicitor, High Court, aged 36 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. The funeral will take place at his family residence, 109, Modi Street, this morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINS—January 10th, at Hurda, C. P., the wife of A. Atkins, Esq., Railway Police, of a son.
CRACROFT—January 12th, at Lucknow, the wife of Major Bernard Cracroft, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.
DOYLE—January 8th, at Arrah, the wife of Rev. E. W. Doyle, of a daughter.
ELLIOT—January 10th, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of C. P. Elliot, Assistant Commissioner Peroak, of a daughter.
STOKES—January 11th, at Tanjore, the wife of H. J. Stokes, of a son.
TAWSE—January 10th, at Ishora, Serampore, the wife of James Tawse, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GILLON—RUSSELL—January 11th, at St. James's, Anarkulli, Lahore, by the Rev. W. H. Tribe, M.A., Chaplain, Edward Alfred Gillon, of Lahore, to Kate Amelia, eldest daughter of Thos. Russell, Esq., Kashmir.

DEATHS.

INGELS—January 9th, at Calcutta, Lionel Ingels, Tea Planter, aged 32 years.
JENKINS—January 12th, at Calcutta, John Jenkins, aged 35 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1879.

It seems most unlikely now that, unless Russia changes her tactics once more and attempts an immediate advance on Herat, the people of England will allow the Afghan war to be reopened in the spring. We have already directed attention to the speeches in which General Hamley, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and other high authorities on military strategy, have ordained that the line of the much-desired scientific frontier of British India ought not to extend beyond Kandahar on the west and Jellalabad on the east, some of these authorities being even of opinion that it would be a mistake to occupy Jellalabad or to keep possession of the Khyber Pass, and that the British right should be retired to Peshawur. The occupation of Kandahar was spoken of by General Hamley as the essential thing ; and, as that has now been accomplished, he and those who agree with him must be of opinion that nothing remains for us but to concentrate our resources on securing what we have gained, and thus settle permanently the Frontier question. These views, however, seem to be too ambitious for the *Times* newspaper, which is now understood to be the Ministerial organ, and which repudiates as unnecessary the proposed permanent occupation of Kandahar. The *Times* thinks that "all that is necessary for the "proper defence of our frontier is to seal the "main roads in the north by permanent works "at their eastern issues, even as they now are "sealed against petty raiders by blockhouses ; "to erect in the neighbourhood of the Pishin "Valley a strong fortified camp, with permanent works in support at Quetta and Dadur." The permanent works referred to are entrenched camps at Peshawur, the entrance to the Kurram Valley, and Dera Ghazi Khan ; and it is suggested that a good metalled road should be laid down all along the Indian side of the mountain border, that the Indus should be bridged at Sukkur, and a railway built at least as far as Dadur. The *Times* thinks that, these precautions taken, the Punjab would be rendered impregnable to attack from without, while the advanced force at

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

In to-day's Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Cockerell presented two reports of the Select Committee on the Stamps Bill, which was subsequently passed. The Hon. Mr. Stokes introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to maintenance of coast-lights in the Eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. The Hon. Mr. Colvin introduced a Bill to amend the Oudh Land Revenue Act of 1876. The Hon. Mr. Thornton obtained leave to introduce a Bill to licence and regulate carriages and carts plying for hire within Municipalities and Cantonments of British India. The Council then adjourned for a fortnight.

Lieut.-General Sir Richard Strachey took his seat at the Council as Officiating Military Member.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RUSSIA AND THE AMIR.

VIENNA, JAN. 14.

The *Presse* announces that Russia has refused to entertain a proposal for mediation made by the Amir.

FRANCE.

TERMINATION OF THE TREATIES OF COMMERCE WITH ENGLAND.

PARIS, JAN. 14.

The Government has notified its intention to terminate all existing treaties of commerce with England on the 1st of January 1880.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTER OF WAR.

General Borel, Minister of War, has resigned his post; General Gresley has been appointed his successor.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

A terrible colliery explosion has happened at Pontypridd: 58 persons were in the mine at the time, and all are supposed to have perished.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank now declare a dividend of 6s. 8d. to be paid on February 28th.

Consols closed at 96¼, being a rise of ⅛ on previous day's quotations.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quieter. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
Mauritius Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 1¼d.
8¼ lbs. do.	5s. 10¼d.
40s. Mule Twist	0 8¼d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-6¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	
Ditto	78¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	96¼
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	114
Bar Silver	50

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills,	on demand		1s. 7 5-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight		1s. 7¼d.	
Credits,	3	,, ,,	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Documents,	3	,, ,,	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Francs	3	,, ,,	2-10.	,,

We quote below some remarks by Mr. Boyle the special correspondent of the *Standard*, on the reckless and infamous want of management which has characterized all the arrangements for the invasion of Western Afghanistan. That General Stewart should ever have reached Kandahar must be ascribed to the energy of his troops and the goodness of God, and not to the wisdom or foresight of the Government of India:—

"At 1 rode forward I overtook waggon after waggon belonging to the heavy battery 5-11, abandoned, with their bullocks lying dead or dying alongside. Presently I came on a 40-pounder siege gun, which two elephants and a hundred soldiers were dragging painfully, with bells at every ten yards distance. Further on, soldiers were hauling waggons, whose bullocks had all died. This battery has had a terrible time since it entered the Pass on the 13th Dec. and it is not yet out as I write. The bullocks were utterly broken down by the hard work of the last few days, and those which remain will be useless for months to come. The deep shingle has cut their hoofs to pieces, and has literally torn their fetlocks. It is pitiable to see them tottering along, and almost unable to support themselves when harnessed to drag the waggons. Two of the elephants have died on the road. Major Collingwood very properly took it upon himself to stop all troops passing up, and set them to drag his guns. Besides the escort of the 60th, which accompanied the battery, he has pressed a detachment of the 70th and five companies of the 59th. These men are terribly overworked all day, irregularly fed, and sometimes kept at work beyond midnight. They grumble a good deal, and swear worse than their forefathers did in Flanders; but they work indefatigably, and show an enormous amount of pluck and energy. I have witnessed few more stirring sights than that of the detachment of 70th men dragging a forty-pounder up the hill which closes the Pass; but it is equalled by that of the 60th or 59th engaged in the same operations. There is of course a rivalry among them even at work like this, and the men themselves have a really surprising extent when it is remembered how many hours their tremendous toil is continued without intermission. Unfortunately neither man nor beast found comfort on arriving at Haiwana, for no forage had been collected, and the supply of water was so utterly insufficient that many of the bullocks went for two days without a mouthful. Even the soldiers had none to fill their waterbottles on starting into the Pass yesterday (Dec. 23). Tanks had been provided, but no one had been told off to the duty of seeing that they were kept filled, consequently all are dependent upon one well which contains but the scantiest supply. When I was there an engineer arrived from Quetta to examine into the matter. He had no sooner arrived than the guns and waggons arrived at 9 p.m., and were to start again this morning (Dec. 24), we may find an opportunity to fill the tanks before another batch of thirsty men and animals arrive. In spite of the terrible suffering of the 5-11 siege battery in coming up the Pass, another heavy battery is being pushed on without any better provision for forage and water than those that I have described. It has no means of transport except bullocks, which are utterly unfit for the work. These batteries will not meet with the British infantry in the Pass, and will therefore be without the help which has enabled Major Collingwood to get through. I can only characterise the whole arrangement, or rather want of arrangement, as showing gross and culpable mismanagement.

We learn by telegraph that the head quarters, 1st Sind Horse, under the command of Major James Philips, left yesterday for Dadur.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

The Madras Mail:—Mr. Justice Cunningham, Mr. J. B. Peile, Bombay Civil Service, and Mr. C. A. Elliot, N. W. P. Civil Service, members of the Famine Commission, arrived at Madras this (Monday) morning by the steamer Bushire from Coconada. They will be joined here by General Strachey and Mr. H. E. Sullivan, the new Madras member of the Commission.

The Pioneer:—Large quantities of the millets, *jowar* and *bajra*, the produce of the recent autumn harvest, are being exported from these provinces to Bombay and Gujarat, where these grains form the staple food of the masses, and where there appears to have been a deficient crop and exhausted stocks. Merchants from the Bombay side are purchasing in every N. W. P. bazaar, and the roadside railway stations are crammed with bags waiting for transport when available. As in former years when carriage was deficient, exporters have been compelled to risk their goods on open trucks. A hundred waggons in the month carrying not much more than 25,000 maunds is a liberal allowance for any but a central goods station. The price of these usually cheap grains is, therefore, much above the average, being almost that of wheat in ordinary years. A plentiful harvest and high prices should put the cultivator in funds again after the pressure of last year, but the labouring population must find their wages now-a-days go a very little way towards providing a "square meal" for a family. The labourer, however, is generally a single man, or one of a family, all of whom earn their living in this way, or are not entirely dependent on daily wages for support. Whilst, therefore, there is a demand for labour for irrigation, &c., there is no fear of his starving.

We (*Civil and Military Gazette*) cannot refrain from expressing our sense of an impolicy which cannot but have the most evil consequence. We allude to the decision of Government, which we can hardly yet conceive to be definitely arrived at, not to proceed with the contemplated railway from Sukkur to Dadur. What can have induced the Viceroy or his responsible advisers to shrink from carrying out a measure of the most vital consequence for the well-being of the great force sent forward out of India upon the Kandahar line of advance, we cannot conjecture. We have only to remark that it leads to a course which almost stultifies the Indian Government, in having thus by its own act placed the successful prosecution of the great policy it has initiated, beyond the pale of possibility. If the decision is irrevocable, it would break down the only method of creating an assured line of communications upon a military road which may, and probably will be, the scene of a contest for Empire. If the sole object of those who are responsible for this most deplorable of blunders, were to play into the hands of the fanatics who would throw away India to obtain three months' tenure of office, it could not be more effectually compassed than by this fatal mistake. This railway, or military road from Sukkur to Dadur, is more necessary to the cause which fights against "masterly inactivity" and its treasonable efforts than is a victory to our armies, and we can only hope this ill-judged if not disastrous decision may be speedily reconsidered. We can understand that at a time like the present, financial considerations must have enormous weight with the Government, but we cannot believe that such economy here will not be in the long run, of that penny-wise-and-pound-foolish order, which entails heavy monetary sacrifices in the future for the sake of a petty saving in the present.

The Pioneer says:—The salt sources of Rajputana have lately been taken over by the Government of India. They comprise the works of Kachor Rewassa (Jeypore), and Puchbudra Phalowdi and the Luni river (of Marwar). In spite of the Government tax of Rs. 2-8 per maund in addition to the cost of manufacture, it is said that the sales at some of these lately-acquired salt marts are already considerable.

The Army and Navy Gazette:—If the people of England knew more about the nature of the rule of the Maharajah of Cashmere over his wretched subjects we doubt if they would quite approve of Lord Lytton's permission to that potentate to extend his sway in the direction of Chitral or anywhere else. Certain it is that Bulgaria in the worst times was not so ground down as Cashmere is to-day. We hope Lord Cranbrook will ask some intelligent British officers who have visited Cashmere for other purposes than pleasure and sporting what is the real state of the country, and get the truth from men like Colonel Annesley, who know the people and the country.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, having had placed before him the proceedings of the court-martial which sat in India lately for the trial of Lieutenant C. F. N. Knox, 85th Light Infantry, has taken a more lenient view than the court did of his offence, and has recommended her Majesty to permit that officer to resign his commission.

From a return just printed it appears that on the 30th of September last the outstanding loans raised in England under parliamentary sanction chargeable on the revenues of India amounted to £58,801,617. Of this sum £41,578,200 was receiving interest at 4 per cent., and £17,200,000 at 5 per cent., the balance of £23,417 bearing no interest at the date of the return. The interest actually paid during the half-year to the 30th of September last was £1,273,522. Between the 1st of April and the 30th of September of this year the debt was reduced by £875,416. In addition to the outstanding loans there were other debts, such as War Office claims, sums due to guaranteed railway companies, and for stores purchased for India, amounting to £1,662,905, making the total liabilities in England £60,464,522. This, however, by no means represents the total indebtedness of India; for according to the latest official returns, the debt and obligations in India itself amounted to rather over 83½ millions, making the total liabilities of the Indian Government at least 144 millions. The interest payable on this sum is over 6½ millions per annum. In 1868 the debt was just 102 millions. There has thus been an increase of 42 millions, or 29 per cent. in ten years. Of this nearly 24½ millions has been expended as capital outlay on public works—namely, about 9½ millions on irrigation works, and 14½ millions on State railways. These figures do not, of course, include the capital of the guaranteed railway companies, which amounts in round numbers to £100,000,000.

The Berlin papers publish a long letter from Prince Bismarck to the Bundesrath, dated Friedrichsruhe, December 15, wherein he discusses minutely the present financial condition of the Empire and sets forth his views on the subject of the revision of the customs tariff. He recommends not only an increase of duty on articles peculiarly fitted to bear the augmentation, but a universal tax-liability (*allgemeine Zollpflicht*) on all articles crossing the frontier—a return, in fact, to the Prussian Customs legislation of 1818 and the tariff system of the Zollverein, valid up to 1865. How this policy will affect English iron and other products need not be pointed out. The Prince concludes:—"A return to the principle of universal tax-liability suits our present commercial and political circumstances. After the failure of an attempt to arrange a new tariff treaty with Austria-Hungary irrespective of the prolongation of that heretofore existing, we have become free, apart from certain stipulations with Belgium and Switzerland, to modify our Customs tariff to our mind, and in the impending revision of the impost scale our own interest can be our only guide. This interest will perhaps lead to fresh negotiations with foreign countries for tariff treaties; but if these negotiations are to be entered into with any prospect of success for Germany, it is necessary for us previously to take an independent course and create such a Customs system as shall place our home products in the most favourable position possible with regard to those of other countries."

The Times' Berlin correspondent says:—"This letter has produced a very bad impression in Liberal circles here; but though the Chancellor were sure of a majority in the Imperial Council, there is no saying how his measure will fare in the Reichstag itself. The Prince is strongly supported by Herr Varnbuhler, formerly Minister of Wurtemberg and leader of the Protectionist party in Germany."

The Pall Mall Gazette:—Whatever constituency may have the honour of being represented in the next Parliament by Mr. Gladstone, his electoral experience bids fair to be of a more varied kind than that of any English Premier; though even he has not yet changed seats so often as did Lord Russell, who represented in succession Tavistock, Hunts, Bandon, Devonshire, Stroud, and London. One finds, by the way, on glancing over the list of Prime Ministers, that four constituencies have especially distinguished themselves by returning First Lords of the Treasury actual or prospective. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the county of Buckingham, and the borough of Rye have each returned two Premiers. Oxford chose and rejected both Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone before either of them had attained to the highest post which can be filled by a subject. Cambridge, once she had elected Pitt, remained true to him to the last, but was not equally faithful to Lord Palmerston. The county of Buckingham has been represented by Lord Grenville and Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Jenkinson, afterwards Earl of Liverpool, and fifteen years at the head of the Government, was elected M.P. for Rye in 1790. In 1806 the little borough sent "Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B.," as its representative to the House of Commons. It may be added that only one Prime Minister of the present century—Lord Aberdeen—was entirely without practical experience of the House of Commons. Succeeding to his father's title at the age of eighteen, he was naturally debarred, as a peer of Scotland, from becoming a candidate for a seat in the Lower House. He nevertheless won his way into Parliament as a representative peer at the age of twenty-two.

The Leeds Mercury is able to contradict on the best authority the report that Mr. Gladstone has actually decided to become a candidate for Midlothian at the next general election. He has been requested to contest the constituency, but has given no final answer to the Liberal committee. The axe which a few of Mr. Gladstone's admirers have resolved on presenting him on the occasion of his sixty-ninth birthday, on Dec. 29, will not, as was at first intended, be presented by a deputation, but will be sent to Hawarden Castle. It has been resolved (by whom is not stated) to invite Mr. Gladstone to a public banquet early in 1879, and a committee has been formed for carrying out the necessary arrangements. The banquet will be held at the Agricultural Hall,

The New York papers furnish us with some further details respecting Mr. Edison's electric light. It seems that the patents which have been granted to him at Washington are only two out of a series which will be required. In spite of the simplicity of the inventions, the system is said to be very complex, and every part of it will have to be protected by patents. These parts correspond to the retorts, receivers, mains, &c., in gas manufacture and lighting. Mr. Edison himself did not know when the correspondent called what were the particular parts in respect of which patents had been granted. The light is produced by incandescence; the conductor, which is made incandescent by the electric current passing through it, is a small, curiously-shaped apparatus, consisting of a high alloy of iridium, which cannot be melted under 5,000 deg. Fahrenheit. Devices of exceeding simplicity and, as repeated experiments have proved, of equal reliability are connected with the lamps. They surmount the apparent impossibility of regulating the strength of the light. This lamp, when placed in the electric circuit, in which a strong current circulates, is absolutely independent of the strength of the current. This Mr. Edison considers one of the vital features of the invention. If the regulator is set so that the light gives only, say, 10-candle power, no increase in the strength of the current will increase its brilliancy. This light is independent of all others in the circuit. A thousand may be fed from the same conductor, and the extinction of all but one will have no effect on that one. Each lamp in the circuit, by means of the regulator, the description of which latter Mr. Edison for the present withholds, is allowed to draw from the central station just sufficient current to supply itself. Since Mr. Edison undertook the problem of lighting by incandescence, many attempts have been made in the same direction, but owing to the lack of knowledge or misconception of the cost of electricity the improvements were such that as much current had to be supplied when the lamps were not lighted as when they were. Great loss was in consequence entailed.

The Athenæum—An important scheme for a new Dictionary of English Dramatic Literature, as exhaustive as Mr. Collier's, but more critical, seems to be coming to maturity. It is to be edited by Mr. Theodore Watts. The great names are to be made the subjects of long and elaborate notices, but the work is to be so complete as to serve also as a book of reference. Several writers who have devoted themselves to English dramatic literature, including Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Gosse, Mr. J. Knight, Prof. J. Nichol, and others, are likely to contribute articles.

Inquiries made as to the losses sustained by the Russians at the European seat of war have resulted in the following particulars:—On the whole 129,471 men lie buried in the Balkan Peninsula, and of the 120,950 men sent back to Russia, as sick or wounded, 42,950 died; the complete number of the dead is 172,400 men, not including those who succumbed in Asia Minor.

The Overland Mail:—The difficulties of the European Commissioners in Eastern Roumelia are increasing from day to day. Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff has gone north of the Balkans, and a less unpronounceable gentleman, General Stolipine, has remained as military governor; but the Commissioners cannot make themselves obeyed by the Bulgarians of the province, and the general, on being appealed to, shrugs his shoulders and says, "I can do nothing." The financial director of the province Herr Schmidt, is as much puzzled in unravelling the affairs submitted to his cognisance as the official assignee of the Glasgow Bank; the only thing he is satisfied of is that the Russians have levied all the taxes due for 1878 and made away with all the ready cash that was to be found in the province at the time of their entry. The Commissioners are simply at their wits' end, and purpose, like the delimitation Commissioners, to return to Constantinople, and there quietly to await the departure of the Russians, which, by the Treaty of Berlin, is appointed to take place on April 15.

The World:—It is no secret that the *motif* of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk's novena at Lourdes and pilgrimage to the tomb of the Apostles was to pray for the safe arrival of the expected heir of all the Howards. Just before he left England the Duke's gratitude for the removal of a threatened obstacle to his hopes was characteristically expressed by his putting up five silver hearts as a thanks-offering in the Catholic chapel in Warwick-street, which is his parish church. These votive offerings, which are so common on the Continent, have hitherto not been used in England; but Monsignor Talbot has lately introduced them in his church, and they form a most successful decoration. The readers of Greville's *Diary* will remember how that polished old heathen offered a silver horseshoe at Ronda in thanksgiving for one of his victories on the turf. If any Protestant would like to follow his example, he will find every facility for gratifying his devotion without much expense in Warwick-street, where he can be provided with a handsome silver heart of Belgian manufacture for the small sum of seven-and-sixpence.

Vanity Fair:—Whatever opinion may be formed as to the merits of the case between Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Wybrow Robertson, one thing should not be overlooked, which is that Mr. Labouchere has in this instance engaged at his own sole costs and charges in a conflict which he might easily have avoided, and which, so far as his own ease and interest were concerned, it was highly advisable for him to avoid. If he is often said of him, he is accustomed to look to his own interests alone, he might easily have withdrawn from the direction of the Aquarium in sufficient time to save any stake he may personally have had in it, and have abstained from all further action in the matter. That, instead of doing this, he should so pressistently have pursued the quarrel to the bitter end, is at least remarkable. The verdict might have gone against him—there were strong opinions and even heavy bets that it would—in which case the affair would probably have cost him £4,000 or £5,000, and even in the result that has occurred he will certainly have to pay a considerable amount of money. All this and all the worry and trouble of it he might have saved had he only consented to let the matter rest, and we may be certain that nobody could be better aware of it than himself. But he went on notwithstanding, and it goes to show what many have long suspected—that he is far more of a Don Quixote than he would have us believe.

THE TOWN HALL CONCERT.

On Tuesday afternoon the Organ Committee's Concert attracted an unusually large audience in the Town Hall, which may be partly attributed to the excellent programme provided for this occasion, though the main attraction, we suspect, was to hear and welcome two vocalists who are special favorites at these Popular Concerts, on their re-appearance after a long absence from Bombay. Expectation ran high regarding both, and it must, we are sure, have been more than satisfied. The appearance of the accomplished *contralto* was the signal for the warmest demonstrations of welcome, and the vehement out burst of delight at the conclusion of each song she sang was such as only vocalists of the highest order spontaneously extort from an audience. Her fine rendering of "Rory of the Glen," and her exquisitely pathetic treatment of Balfe's "The two of locks hair," both songs furnishing abundant scope to a genuine *artiste*, made a deep impression on the whole audience, such as will be long remembered. The baritone, Mr. Wyer, possesses the happy faculty of delighting an audience by his always fresh and hearty voice, but beyond this he moves his hearers by its peculiarly rich quality, and which is exercised with so much taste. The heartiest welcomes greeted his re-appearance, and a host of admirers testified in a very demonstrative manner their appreciation of his masterly singing of the two choice songs he had selected. Mr. Payne's songs were delightful melodies by two popular composers, which were sung with his usual care and taste, and which exhibited his deep bass voice to great advantage. Both were songs of much character, and afforded great pleasure. The smooth and deliciously mellow quality of the tenor (Mr. Dixon) charmed everyone, and the beautiful songs he selected were admirably rendered and with much effect, a persistent *encore* testifying the deep gratification he had afforded to what was a most intelligent and appreciative audience. All the vocalists must, we are sure, have felt indebted to the accomplished gentlemen who accompanied the several songs with so much skill and ability, and whose services, it must be acknowledged, contributed so materially to the success of this delightful Concert.

A Loose System of Marriage.—We beg to draw the attention of the Famine Commissioners to the loose system of marriage prevailing among the lower orders of Hindus in this province. Unlike that of any other classes of Hindus we have heard of marriage among these classes as one of convenience lasting oftentimes during the pleasure of the parties. A man goes out for employment and does not visit his family for two or three years, when he returns to find his wife conseling herself with another husband. A boy's father has not the means to perform the Baksati ceremony of his son's girl-wife when the girl-wife is wedded to another boy, and so on. Of course, as amogst other classes of Hindus, there is no restriction to the man's marrying as many times as he pleases, though polygamy, in the sense of having many wives at one and the same time, is unknown. Besides, in the towns and villages of Hindus the husbands taking another wife, the wife—we are speaking of lower orders only—generally marries again. It may be interesting to enquire what effect this unrestricted license to marry has on the growth of population and consequent poverty.—*Behar Herald.*

Amusements in Calcutta.—A performance was announced at the Corinthian Theatre, Calcutta, for Monday night, which did not take place. The following letter which has been addressed to the Calcutta papers, will explain why:—"Sir,—On behalf of ourselves and the Company of which we are members, we beg to state to the public to state briefly why we cannot keep faith with the subscribers and the public generally. On Mr. Anderson's insolvency being announced to us this morning, the members of the company entered into an arrangement, by which we assumed the management for the rest of the season, and all the members agreed to fulfil their engagements and to play during the remainder of the season. This would have enabled all the members to take their benefits and to secure their passage home. Scarcely was this arrangement come to, and advertisements and posters ready, when we heard Dr. Sylvester had rented the Corinthian Theatre over our heads. Under these circumstances it became impossible for the company to continue their performances, or to fulfil as they desire to do, the engagements contracted on their behalf with the public.—Yours &c., George B. Tremlader, F. H. Pollock. 6th January, 1879." *The Statesman* was informed that none of the *artistes* had been paid their salaries for the last week they performed. It was rumoured in Calcutta that Mr. Anderson had decamped to Chandernagore, "leaving behind him a large number of liabilities."

THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. NURSEY KESSOWJEE & CO.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COLABA SPINNING COMPANY.

It will be seen from a letter given below that the Official Assignee at Bombay claims to be the secretary, treasurer, and agent to the four Mill companies which were managed by the insolvent Nursey Kessowjee. This claim, if it should be sustained at law, entirely extinguishes the hope entertained by Mr. Kessowjee Naik to secure to himself the commission as agent for the next 25 years on getting the mill creditors to come to an arrangement with him, on his making over to them all the property he is possessed of except the trust estate. The letter was read at a private meeting of shareholders of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, held yesterday at the premises of the Fort Press, Church Lane, to consider the best means of taking care of their interests under the complications which have arisen in the affairs of the four Mill companies. It is as follows:—

Bombay, 11th January 1879.

To Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, Attorneys at Law to Kessowjee Naik.

Dear Sirs,—We are instructed by the Official Assignee to inform you that Nursey Kessowjee having become insolvent, it appears from the agreements between Nursey Kessowjee and the Nursey, Colaba, New Fleming, and New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Companies respectively, that the Official Assignee is now the secretary, treasurer, and agent, and that any arrangement about the transfer of such secretaryship cannot legally be made without his concurrence. We have, therefore, to request you notice that, if your client enters into any arrangement about such secretaryship without consulting the Official Assignee, he will do so at his own peril and risk, and our client will not recognise the same, and will take such proceedings in the matter as he may be advised.—Yours, &c. Tarjee and Satani.

At the meeting above referred to, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff was called to the chair on the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, seconded by Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy. The Chairman explained that the important question before them was to consider whether there was any way in which their property could be saved from going to ruin. A petition had been presented to the High Court by certain creditors to wind up the Company, to sell the mills, and to divide the proceeds of the sale among them. If the petition was prosecuted, the shareholders would lose all the money invested in the Company. If a sum of a lakh and a half could at once be raised to keep the mills going, they should next try to come to an arrangement with the creditors, get the hearing of the petition postponed for two months, and then come to terms about the liquidation of the company's liabilities. But another difficulty had arisen. The Official Assignee claimed to be the agent to the mills since Mr. Nursey Kessowjee had become insolvent. (The Chairman here read the letter given above.) Under these circumstances it appeared to the Chairman that the safest course would be to appoint two respectable liquidators to take charge of the Company's affairs and to protect their interests.

Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomjee was of opinion that the shareholders should co-operate with the creditors in the proceedings taken by them in the High Court. Mr. Mathooradas Lowjee, who had examined the accounts of the four mills, had ascertained the defalcations in the accounts of the Colaba Spinning Company to amount to four or eleven lakhs of rupees. The shareholders had no means to pay off the debts; and their only remedy was to join the creditors in the proceedings they had taken.

Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy said he had spoken to several of the creditors, and he thought they should co-operate with them. The last balance sheet of the Company showed that Mr. Nursey Kessowjee received Rs. 44,000 as commission during the period under report; and he claimed that commission for the next 25 years! The debt due to the Company enjoined that the agent was not to keep in hand more than Rs. 5,000; and yet, to the unutterable misfortune of the shareholders, the directors had allowed the secretary to appropriate to his own use large sums of money belonging to the Company. Mr. Motiram had consulted a legal adviser, whose opinion was that the directors as well as the agent were responsible for the monies so appropriated. Mr. Nursey Kessowjee had given no account of the mill monies in the hands of the Hongkong branch of his firm for a year and a half; and although Mr. Kessowjee Naik had promised that the accounts should be produced in a short time, there was very little hope of their coming into the hands of the shareholders. They should co-operate with the creditors, and should, meanwhile, appoint some one to protect their interests.

Mr. Munchersha Dhunjeeshah Kapadia remarked that the failure of the firm of Nursey Kessowjee had spread ruin not only in Bombay but throughout Gujarat; and that their conduct had been similar to that of the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank. He expressed his surprise that no one—either creditor or shareholder—had come forward in the public spirit to institute a criminal prosecution against the directors and the secretary of their mills.

After some further discussion it was proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, seconded by the Chairman, and resolved, that the shareholders of the mill companies to which Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. are secretaries, treasurers, and agents, should, in the opinion of this meeting, co-operate with Mr. Dyashunker Withuljee, a large shareholder, who has engaged professional advisers to protect the interests of the shareholders at the hearing of the petitions filed by certain creditors in the High Court for the winding up of the mill companies.

The proceedings then terminated.

MARRIAGE BETWEEN CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EDITOR GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me through your columns to thank "A Catholic" for his kind and prompt answer to my question. His answer gives rise to another question. Is the marriage ceremony performed only in a Catholic Church binding on a Protestant, or one who professes a different faith, according to the laws of England? and are the children of such a marriage legitimate? I am still DOUBTFUL.

THE VOLUNTEER BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I suggest to the Ball Committee that they should alter the date to Thursday or Friday of the previous week, *i.e.*, the 13th or 14th February. That is the week in which the athletic sports are held and the Races commence, and Bombay is sure to be pretty full of visitors, who no doubt would only be too glad of the opportunity of attending and subscribing to the Ball. X. Y. Z.

. It has been explained to us that the Volunteers wish to gives their Ball after the annual inspection, which takes place, we believe, on the 15th or 16th Feb. They were thus, therefore, in a manner tied down to giving the Ball on the 21st Feb., as Friday is the only day of the week, followed as it is by a holiday, on which it is convenient to have a Volunteer Ball; and dancing is supposed to cease after Ash Wednesday, which falls this year on Feb. 26. To most young people the interval of two days between the Byculla Club and Volunteer Balls will seem rest enough.—*Ed. G.*

BOMBAY.

The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Bandstand this evening:—

March	Grande Duchesse	J Schmuck
Overture	Bauer Und Dichter	Suppe
Selection	Macbeth	Verdi
Waltz	Fruhlings Lieder	Gung'l
Quadrille	La Grande Duchesse	Strauss
Galop	Munth Die Luffe	Ziehrer

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind, to foreign or external ports, during the month of December was 28 candies and 448 lbs., valued at Rs. 4,440.

Inquest.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Common Jail on view of the body of Boodia Dhakoo, a prisoner undergoing a term of two months' rigorous imprisonment. The following verdict was recorded, "that the death of the deceased was caused by diarrhœa.

Committed to the Session.—An old offender, named Govind Luckoo, was yesterday committed by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on four charges of committing theft of articles of wearing apparel belonging to four different parties.

Inspector of Arms and Ammunition.—Mr. Thomas Sweeney, Inspector of Police, has been appointed by the Commissioner of Police inspector for the purchase and sale of arms and ammunition in the town and island of Bombay, under the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, in the room of Mr. Inspector James D'Arcy, deceased.

A dishonest servant.—Gunnoo Hurry, a servant in the employ of Messrs Treacher and Co., Byculla, was yesterday convicted upon his own confession by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaon Police Court, of stealing a tin box and a quantity of sugar and sulphur, the property of the said company, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fall of two houses and loss of life.—Last evening about six o'clock, a house situated in the third Marine Lane, while being pulled down, fell over the adjoining house, causing the death of a child and injury to four persons. The injured persons are being treated at their own residences. The cause of the accident will be investigated by the Municipal officers.

Found drowned in the harbour.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of a European, name unknown, supposed to be a seaman. The body of the deceased was seen floating on the surface of the water alongside the ship Calder. The body when raised was found to be much decomposed. It was dressed in blue *dungrees*, with boots on the feet, and there was a sheath knife attached to a belt round the waist. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the body, name unknown, was found floating in the harbour, but and ... what circumstances the man came by his death there is no evidence to say."

Captain Leckie is talked of as likely to succeed Colonel Pottinger, during such time as he acts for Colonel Hogg.—*Deccan Herald.*

An extraordinary case.—A Hindoo woman was arrested at Indapur on a charge of being implicated in a robbery. It appears that the police found in her possession about eight hundred rupees worth of property, being a portion, it was said, of what had been stolen from a Marwaree's house. The woman managed to get free from her captors, and, according to their account, jumped into a well. She was taken out dead. The husband of the deceased has made a complaint against the police to the effect that his wife was murdered by them. We understand that Major Daniell, the Superintendent of Police who was at Purundhur taluka, has proceeded to Indapur.—*Poona Observer.*

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOP SHIP JUMNA.

Her Majesty's Troopship Jumna, 4,173 tons, Captain George Parsons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 17th December, Malta 27th, Port Said 31st, and Suez 2nd January; with 55 officers, 82 ladies, and 3 children; and also 1,110 men, 77 women, and 102 children. The Jumna has brought H. M.'s 8th Hussars and drafts.

The following is the list of officers and their families:—

8TH HUSSARS.

Lieut Col W Mussenden.	Lieut T R Rickety.
Bt Major H P Burke.	,, W R Mitford.
Capt W S D Abbott.	,, R E Bolton.
,, R N Sutton.	2nd Lieut E Christy.
,, A M Crofton.	,, C R Burn.
,, and Mrs G A deVisme.	,, C E Duff.
,, E Lushington.	,, H C Holland.
Lieut and Adjt A A Rawlinson.	Pay Master and Mrs E E Coote.
,, G S Williams.	Riding Master and Mrs F Eaton.
,, E T Fell.	Quarter Master and Mrs L Hefferon.
,, P L Clowes.	Vet Surg T Flintoff.
,, D E Wood.	

DRAFTS.

Lieut A D Macdonald, RHA.	Capt T H H S D Hogarth, 1-25th Foot
2nd Lieut F S Garratt, 6th Dragoon Guards.	2nd Lieut W H D Bich, 33rd Regt.
Capt B L Gilson, 3rd Hussars	Capt T B Keith, 39th Regt.
Lieut and Mrs T S Lea, 3rd Hussars.	2nd Lieut R G Cowper, 2-60th Regt.
Capt and Mrs C E Beck, 12th Lancers.	Captain T M Tingcombe, 72nd Highlanders.
Capt and Mrs A C Pole, 13th Hussars.	Lieut C H Ferguson, 72nd Highlanders.
Captain W R Wynter, 14th Hussars.	Capt W F Thackwell, 73rd Highlanders.
Lieut T S Heron-Maxwell, 14th Hussars.	Lieut D F Gordon, 92nd Highlanders.
Lieut G Ricardo, 14th Hussars.	Surg-Maj F M Skues, A M D.
Lieut C D V Tathill, 14th Hussars.	Surg Major and Mrs T Langdon and 2 children A M D.
Lieut A Powell, R A.	Surg-Major and Mrs A G Bartly, A M D.
Vet Surg E W Clarke, RA.	Surg and Mrs T R Rabilly, A M D.
Capt T G Hall, R E.	,, and Mrs A C T R Landy, A M D.
Lieut T B Lange, R E.	,, O T Duke, Staff Corps.
,, W H Barnet, R E.	
,, M T Slater, R E.	
,, W F Curtois, 2-22nd Foot	

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SOLICITOR.

Mr. Gandibhoy Jhhangir Mody, of the firm of Messrs. Janardhun and Gandibhoy, solicitors of the High Court, died while pleading before Mr. Hart at the Small Causes Court yesterday. It appears that about 1 p.m. the case of Ahmed bin Esa Khaliffa *vs.* Nuseerwanjee Ruttonjee was called on before Mr. Hart, when Mr. Sorabjee, vakil, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Gandibhoy for the defendant, who was sued for Rs. 500 damages, being the value of a donkey belonging to the plaintiff which had died in consequence of some default of the defendant. Mr. Gandibhoy was, we are told, in his usual good spirits when the hearing commenced, which may be presumed from a humorous description of the donkey, the subject matter of the suit, which appears in his notes of what took place in court. The following is a transcript from these notes:—

"The donkey was a splendid one of its kind. Its pedigree could be traced in a direct male line to the donkey of the Prophet (on whom be peace!) But we do not mean him at Rs. 500 simply because of his illustrious descent. It had merits of its own. It was the gentlest, the most sagacious, and the most musical of its kind. Its braying was sufficient to charm the breast of the veriest savage. It had a dignity which was simply indescribable, and a solemnity of demeanour which would have sent any reasonable man home in short, if he had a donkey of his own, prematurely cut off in the prime of life; and has left a mourning owner, whose heart is nearly broken!"

The words "prematurely cut off in the prime of life" seemed to be singularly prophetic of the fate which, in a few minutes more, overtook the writer of them. Witness was called for the plaintiff; and Mr. Gandibhoy was cross-examining the second or third witness when he felt giddy, sat down in his chair, and rested his head on the edge of the table reserved for solicitors and counsel. Mr. Sorabjee, the vakil for the other side who was sitting next to him, caught him as he fell, and thus prevented him from falling. The business of the court was stopped, and the Judge came down from the bench, when Mr. Gandibhoy was removed into the library. He drew a breath or two, and then expired. The apothecary of the Goculdas Tejpall Hospital, who was soon brought to the spot, pronounced the case to be quite lifeless. Mr. Janardhun, Mr. Gandibhoy's partner, who happened to be in the next building at the office of the Sub-Registrar for Bhuleshvar, came in and found that his partner was dead. Information was sent to the deceased's relatives; and soon afterwards his body was taken by palkigram to his family residence at Modykhana in the Fort.

The only instance of a death under similar circumstances that we can remember having taken place in a law court in Bombay, occurred in the time of the late Sir Matthew Sausse, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The late Mr. A. J. Lewis, Advocate General, was pleading in one of the courts

was received, but . reduction took place not long there-after.

Now, Mr. . ker, having found that you had been deceived by . ely examine into the securities which you say did you mind were afterwards substituted ?—No; I took you under's word for it that the acceptances were pro-the mi...ered.

per? you ever speak to Mr Morton on this subject ?—I do remember; but I have no doubt that I did.

Do you remember making any special complaint to him, either personally or through your clerk ?—No.

What would James Morton and Co. do with these bills when they received them from you after getting them accepted ?—I understood that they discounted them, but I know nothing about it. I knew in a general way that the bills went to London and were discounted to take up other bills.

In reference to the proceedings of those bills that were not applied in taking up bills falling to be received were they handed to the bank, the bills not discounted by you ? —We did not discount bills with the bank.

Mr Guild.—You never appropriated any of the money yourselves ?

Witness.—No.

Can you give me any idea of the number of those blank drafts signed by Holme, White and Co. you had in your possession when the bank stopped payment ?—I understand there was a large number; but six books were looked upon as useless, so that it is not correct to say that we had a large number of books.

The Bankrupt was then examined by Dr. M'Grigor as to the security received from time to time without Morton's intervention and discounted by the firm of Lewis Potter, of Potter, Wilson, and Co. He said the securities held against these were mortgages of New Zealand and Australian Land Shares.

Dr. M'Grigor—From a list of securities handed to me I observe that a sum of 19,668l. is represented by yourself and others, including James Morton, in trust ?—I understand that is a right statement; 9,883l. of preference, and 14,753l. ordinary stock, as represented as held by myself and others, of whom James Morton is one in trust.

How did James Morton's name come to be mixed up in this bundle of shares ?—I cannot tell that.

Are you aware whether he had any personal interest in the credit in security of which these shares were placed with the bank ?—I do not know.

After some further questions as to the other credits Dr. M'Grigor asked whether, in connection with the drafts of Glen, Walker, and Co. put upon the market to the extent of 100,000l., by Messrs. Innes, Wright, and Co., Mr. Potter was authorised or did make any bargain with Mr. William Scott that he was to be allowed to retain a portion of these assets for his use.

Mr. Murray, for the Bankrupt, objected to the question as irrelevant, but ultimately it was agreed to allow it.

Dr. M'Grigor—Do you remember, about January, 1877, Innes, Wright, and Co. being employed to put on the market 100,000l., of Glen, Walker, and Co.'s drafts ?—I think I do. I would not say the day of the month, but during January.

At the time this concession was given to Messrs. Innes, Wright, and Co. did you make any special bargain with them in connection with it ?—No, except this that the 100,000l. was to take up the others.

Did you tell Wm. Scott that he was to be allowed a portion of these credits for his own use ?—No, not entirely unless he arranged his whole account.

When did you make that arrangement ?—I personally did it with authority.

About what time was that ?—I could not tell. During the negotiations. I might have got 15,000l., if he had closed his account in a satisfactory way; but certainly he was not to keep off 15,000l. and do nothing.

Was it understood that he was to be allowed a portion of the credits for their own use ?—It depended altogether on how he settled up his general account.

Mr. Murray.—He was not to be allowed to keep this portion of 15,000l. of those credits, but if the account was satisfactorily arranged with Mr. Stewart and with Mr. Potter, he might then be allowed to use the 15,000l. ?

Mr. Potter.—It is possible we might have given him 15,000l. in the event of his doing that.

Did Mr. Stewart and you indicate that if general settlement of their whole accounts was made you would be willing to give them that ?—No.

To give him credit ?—We might give him credit for 15,000l.

He held out that he might obtain a credit for his own use of 15,000l. ?—If the account was satisfactorily squared.

The answer was then framed as follows :—" But in subsequent negotiations between Mr. Stewart, myself, and Mr. Scott as to the state of Innes, Wright, and Co's accounts with the bank, we indicated that if the general account was satisfactorily arranged we might obtain for him a credit satisfactorily based for the use of his firm to the extent of 15,000l."

The examination was then concluded, and the statutory oath was administered.

THE FALL IN THE VALUE OF SILVER.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to represent Her Majesty's Government at the Monetary Conference held at Paris in August last has been published. The Commissioners were Mr. Goschen, Mr. H. H. Gibbs, and Mr. T. L. Secombe; and the report is signed by all those gentlemen and countersigned by the Secretary to the Commission, Mr. W. B. Gurdon.

The instructions under which the Commissioners acted prevented their taking part in any vote which would place in question the maintenance of a single gold standard in England. But the distinct limitation thus imposed did not preclude them from taking an active part in the deliberations. "For," they say, "in the first place, our position with regard to the Indian Empire, where the silver standard prevails, and with regard to which we were not bound as we were in the case of England, gave us a most important *locus standi*, and the deepest interest in any discussions involving the future of silver; and, in the next place, we found that the representatives of several other Governments were, similarly with ourselves, distinctly precluded from voting on any proposition which would involve changes in the currency laws of the countries which they represented."

Germany was not represented at the conference, and her abstention naturally increased the difficulty of arriving at any understanding. The representatives of the United States were most loth to recognise this position. To the very close of the conference, supported by Italy alone, they pleaded on behalf of common action as if it were an open question; and when compelled to acknowledge that action was impossible, urged at least a common theoretical declaration in favour of such action, though the instructions of the majority clearly precluded such a course. But most of the members of the conference perceived at once that no definite result could be obtained, and that it only remained to exchange opinions, and to collect all possible information as to the intentions and policy of the Governments represented with regard to the monetary circumstances of their respective countries as affected by the fall of silver. The Commissioners have great satisfaction (they add) in stating that in this respect the most perfect frankness prevailed, all members of the conference vying with each other in contributing materials of common interest and in stating, without reserve, how their Governments viewed the position.

The United States delegates, after a good deal of pressing, placed the following propositions before the conference :—

1. It is the opinion of this assembly that it is not to be desired that silver should be excluded from free coinage in Europe and the United States of America. On the contrary, the assembly believes that it is desirable that the unrestricted coinage of silver, and its use as money of unlimited legal tender, should be restored where they exist, and, as far as practicable, restored where they have ceased to exist.

2. The use of both gold and silver as unlimited legal tender money may be safely adopted—first, by equalising them at a relation to be fixed by international agreement; secondly, by granting to each metal, at the relation fixed, equal terms of coinage, making no discrimination between them.

The commissioners express their opinion that the consideration these put forward did not fail to produce some effect, even upon the representatives of States who had hitherto been most active in the propaganda for the adoption of a single gold standard, and the feeling was general that it would be wiser not to give a simple negative to the proposals of the United States Commissioners, but to make a declaration in reply, which, while it should distinctly exclude any misapprehension with regard to the possibility of the adoption of a common relation between gold and silver by a universal international agreement, should also embody an opinion that silver should continue to share the work of currency with gold. Accordingly, the following answer was drawn up :—

The conference wish to express their sincere thanks to the Government of the United States of America for having procured an international exchange of opinion upon a subject of so much importance as the monetary question.

Having maturely considered the proposals of the delegates of the United States, the conference recognises :—

1. That it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver, as well as those of gold, but that the selection for use of one or the other of these two metals, or of both simultaneously, should be governed by the special situation of each State or group of States.

2. That the question of the restriction of the mintage of silver should equally be left to the discretion of each State or group of States, according to the particular position in which they may be placed; and the more, in that the disturbance which in recent years has been produced in the silver market has variously affected the monetary situation of the several countries.

3. That the differences of opinion which have appeared, and the fact that even in the States in which the double standard exists find it impossible to enter into any engagement with regard to the unlimited coinage of silver, preclude the discussion of the question of establishing an international relation of value between the two metals.

These resolutions were agreed to by all the representives, except those from Italy and the United States, and were presented to the conference by M. Leon Say. The Italian delegates had offered a strenuous opposition to them, being exceedingly urgent that the various States of Europe should not remain perfectly free with regard to the adoption of the double standard. M. Rusconi, on behalf of himself and M. Baralis, ultimately submitted their reservations in the form of a distinct motion, which found no support; but the fact of the reservations having been put forward made the English Commissioners consider it necessary to be still more explicit with reference to the American proposals than they had been before. Mr. Goschen accordingly took the opportunity of stating that he and his colleagues, while not in favour of the universal adoption of a single gold standard, considered that the establishment of a fixed ratio of gold and silver was utterly impracticable, and that they were opposed to a system of currency based upon a double standard. Though the declaration thus arrived at by a very large majority, that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as those of gold, may be characterised as a truism to a certain extent, the Commissioners point out that this expression indicates a distinctly different result from what was arrived at in the year 1867, when the International Monetary Conference met in Paris :—

That conference, as well as the Royal Commission which sat in 1868, definitely recommended the universal adoption of a gold standard, but it must be remembered that both bodies assembled at a period when the discoveries of gold in California and Australia had caused silver to disappear entirely from the countries whose monetary system was based upon the double standard. That apprehension has now been replaced by the opposite apprehension, that silver might be so plentiful that it might be inexpedient to retain it for purposes of legal tender.

The Commissioners regret that more light was not thrown upon the prospects of the silver market. The abstention of Germany is frequently referred to, and the Commissioners say it has produced "a painful impression." Having expressed a doubt of their competence to make any suggestion to Her Majesty's Government, the Commissioners says :—

If we may be permitted to do so, we would press upon Her Majesty's Government the extreme importance of urging on the German Government, through Her Majesty's representative in Berlin, how great would be the benefit if Germany, like the other States in Europe, would contribute a frank and complete statement of the situation of silver within the limits of her Empire, and of the policy intended to be pursued. The derangement in mercantile operations due to the position of silver at this moment is so great and so universal that all contributions made in the direction of clearing up the subject would be invaluable, and hailed with satisfaction by all who are interested in the question.

In conclusion the Commissioners say that, while regretting not to have accomplished more, they trust that they made some contributions towards arresting what might be a suicidal tendency in several quarters to hasten the disuse of silver as currency.

The New York papers publish the following summary of the report of the Commissioners on behalf of the United States who attended the International Monetary Conference at Paris :—

After making a preliminary statement regarding the assembling in Paris on the 10th of August, it says it was the unmistakable sentiment of this conference, convoked by the United States, that the demonetization of silver had proceeded further than was compatible with the interests of Europe and America; and while diplomatic considerations prevented the formal declaration of any opinion which would have been offensive to the minority, the conference did not hesitate to declare that the monetary functions of silver ought to be maintained, as well as those of gold. Monometallism, in the sense of the conference of 1867, was advocated in that of 1878 by only three delegations, none of which represented populous States. The position of England is worthy of special remark. That nation had set the example of demonetizing silver and, after the conference of 1867, recommended the general adoption of gold monometallism. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in Parliament congratulated the country that Europe was preparing to follow in the same course. The conference of 1878 was attended on behalf of Great Britain by a delegation eminent for experience and economical authority, whose chairman, the head of the Parliamentary Committee of 1875 on the "Depreciation of Silver," declared that universal gold monometallism was not only Utopian, but would prove a false Utopia; that the consequences of German demonetization had been greatly to derange trade and disturb internal exchange, and that were the movement for the rejection of silver as money of full power to proceed from State to State, the result would not be less than disastrous. Switzerland appeared as the uncompromising advocate of gold monometallism for Europe. The delegation from Belgium was also unfavourable. The position of this State was a source of disappointment. Of late years, Belgium, as a member of the Latin Union, has supported the bimetallic principle. Into the causes which resulted in a delegation at the present conference openly favouring gold monometallism it would not be proper for your Commissioners to inquire, but whether these causes were economical or political, the defection of Belgium at this juncture proved a most serious obstacle to the accomplishment of the mission with which we were charged. Not only did it substitute a hostile for a friendly vote; not only did it deprive the metallic cause of some of its ablest champions, but in view of the crisis in the affairs of the Latin Monetary Union involved in the necessity imposed upon its members of deciding before January 1, 1879, whether the Union should be dissolved the year after or shall be continued, the changed attitude of Belgium made the French delegation solicitous that nothing should be done in the conference which should drive any State into revolt. We conceive that there can hardly be dissent from the proposition that it would be both a political wrong and an economical injury of the gravest character to adopt a monetary policy which should increase the pressure of debts by diminishing the amount of the precious metals in which they may be paid. With the enormous public debts of Europe and America, amounting to no less than 20,000,000,000 dollars, contracted at a time when silver formed an important part of the monetary circulation, the project to reduce that metal to the rank of token money, allowing it to remain in Europe and America only as the small change of retail trade, and banishing the residue of the accumulated stock to India and the East, is one which might well arouse the liveliest apprehensions of public disaster. So far from accepting it as a reproach that the States referred to gave a cordial support to the proposition of the United States, your Commissioners hold it to be a legitimate argument that the retention of silver would greatly facilitate the resumption of specie payments by all countries having a forced circulation of paper—a result primarily of great importance to themselves and to be desired by the commonwealth of nations. The United States appeared at the conference at a disadvantage by reason of the belief, quite commonly entertained in Europe, that the action of Congress had been mainly determined by the consideration that the United States are largely producers of silver. This opinion exhibited but little vitality, and your Commissioners found it necessary to combat it. They showed that not only had the Government of the United States no royalty in the production of the mines of the precious metals, but that, through the absence of any accumulated stock, it had, in fact, far less of a special interest in the question under consideration than many or even most of the States represented in the conference. In speaking of the obstacles which prevented an agreement as to the resumption of silver coinage or the establishment of a legal ratio to coinage between gold and silver, your Commissioners do not desire to be understood that all the delegates who have been mentioned as showing themselves favourable to the continued use of silver as money admitted the practicability of a concurrent circulation of the two metals in the same country, or professed a willingness to recommend to their Governments action to that end. The English delegation, while strongly deprecating the crusade against silver, nevertheless declared that England would not recede from the monetary legislation of 1816, establishing the single gold standard. In closing this report, it may be proper to add that your Commissioners have been subjected to considerable delay since the adjournment of the conference, from causes beyond their control. Such progress has been made, however, as to enable us to consult the records for all practicable purposes in the preparation of our report.—Very respectfully, R. E. FENTON, W. S. GROESBECK, FRANCIS A. WALKER.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION IN KABUL.

(Standard's correspondent.)

ST. PETERSBURG, December 21.

The Kabul Correspondent of the *Golos*, who must have been a member of General Stolietoff's Mission, writes a long letter (*his third*), dated the 13th of October, as to the manner in which the Russian Embassy was received in the capital of the Amir. I shall give you some of the most interesting passages of the letter :—

"The Mission of General Stolietoff arrived in Kabul on the 29th July. In the evening the city was illuminated. . . . . At about noon every day the Vizier Dabir-ul-Mulk, paid the General a visit, and a consultation regarding the convention then followed. Several times Stolietoff went straight to the Amir, particularly when there was any misunderstanding between the two treating parties. The convention embraced the Afghan form of Government in general, the question of succession, the recognition by Russia of the existing order of things in Afghanistan, &c. As regards an offensive and defensive alliance, between Russia and Afghanistan, it is simply an invention of the English press, ever ready to magnify a fly into an elphant. I know for a certainty that in the written convention nothing of the kind is mentioned. However, in that document Russia promises to support, morally, the inviolability of Afganistan.

"Meanwhile, the other members of the Mission began to feel weary of the monotonous life they spent within four walls. Every one was extremely anxious to visit the town, to see its bazaar, or, at any rate, to take a drive or ride round Kabul, which lay temptingly at the foot of the palace occupied by our Mission. Vain desire! At the palace gates stands the Guard of Honour, which allows no one to pass without the permission of the Vizier. Watchmen are stationed at every wall. All this appeared too reverential to the members of the Embassy. They several times expressed to General Stolietoff their desire to visit the city or its environs, but always met with a decided refusal which was explained on the ground that there was nothing worth seeing in the town. Another reason adduced was the fear of exciting the fanaticism of the populace.

"The physician to our Embassy at last had an opportunity of visiting the city. On the 3rd August he was sent for by General Stolietoff, who informed him that he was requested to pay a professional visit to the Heir Apparent, Abdullah Jan, who had been suddenly taken ill. To reach the residence of the Prince it was necessary to pass through a part of the town and through the bazaar. In performing his journey he observed that the buildings and the general appearance of the streets were the same as in all the towns of Central Asia—narrow, close streets, with low, dirty houses and shops.

"The house inhabited by the Prince consisted, as usual, of a large courtyard surrounded by high walls. Along of the walls stood a number of covered palanquins. Moreover, some palanquins were carried in, and figures dressed in white, with faces concealed, emerged from them, whilst others were taken away, with women in them similarly wrapped up. It appeared that the physician was in the harem, and that the young Prince was in his mother's Palace. In the middle of the courtyard, on a stone terrace, rose a building, resembling a pavilion, with—what is rare in the East—large glass windows.

"It was quite light in the pavilion, which was built on such an eminence that the greater part of Kabul could be seen from its windows. The furniture consisted of two ordinary beds and several arm chairs. The windows looking to the sun had matted cane blinds hung over them in the depth of the pavilion were a number of people gathered round a bed, on which an old man, with an Uzbeck cast of countenance, was seated, holding the young Prince in his arms. The Prince moaned loudly, his eyes were closed, his arms hung loosely from his body, all the muscles of which seemed relaxed, and his respiration was loud and heavy. The Prince was fifteen years old. No European had ever beheld him. The physician to our Embassy was the first, and, unfortunately, the last European that ever saw Abdullah Jan. He approached the patient's bed, examined him, and then told his dresser what medicine to prepare. Those who surrounded the sick Prince respectfully and servilely regarded the doctor, anxious to know what he would say in regard to the physician's inquiries that the patient had previously suffered from palpitation, to cure which he was sent to the hills, from whence he had returned three days ago, feeling comparatively well. As soon, however, as he returned to Kabul the symptoms of his old complaint returned, and with increased severity. Then the native doctors, according to the rules of their art, gave him a strong cathartic, which brought on an attack of dysentery. After two days' suffering the patient lost consciousness, and remained in that state till his death.

"The negotiations between the Afghan officials and General Stolietoff continued from day to day, and before any final agreement was arrived at the Treaty was more than once re-written several times. When the negotiations were over Shere Ali Khan informed General Stolietoff that he had received news that the English also desired to send a Mission to Kabul and wished to know whether the Amir would receive it. The Amir then remarked that, in his opinion, the English had no business in Kabul, and that, therefore, he had decided to refuse their request. However, the Amir asked General Stolietoff's opinion as to how he should act in such a case. The General answered evasively, without giving a decided reply, either affirmative or negative. But for all that, he made the Amir understand that the simultaneous presence of the Embassies of two countries almost at enmity with each other would not prove quite convenient. Then the Amir finally decided to reject the English mission.

"The excuse for the refusal was the danger of the road through the Khyber Pass, as the Amir was unable to promise that the English would not be subjected to ill-treatment on the way. Besides that, he pointed out that a British Mission in Kabul would not be free from danger, in consequence of the fanaticism of the inhabitants and their bitter dislike of the English. When the British Ambassador obtained, in reply, that the Russians had journeyed safely enough, and were living free from danger among that very same fanatical population, the Amir replied that the Russians had never been hostile to the Afghans, whereas the year 1842, when the English had resided nearly the whole of their country, has remained fresh in the memories of all the inhabitants.

"In a week's time another English messenger arrived with a letter, in which it was stated that the British would themselves take measures for the safety of their Embassy, and thus exempt the Amir from all responsibility should any misfortune befall the Mission. The Embassy would be protected by a whole regiment of Lancers. The Ameer sent a refusal to this letter also, on the ground that he was in mourning, for his son. Mourning with them prevents the reception of an Embassy. To that he added that Mission, accompanied by large military force, would lose its friendly character, and that it would be simply an advanced column, with which certain positions on the road to Kabul would be occupied. The Russian Embassy, the Amir observed, came to Kabul with only twenty Cossacks and a few Uzbecks. The Amir, therefore, for the reasons above mentioned, could not receive the English Mission. The next day, the 12th of August, General Stolietoff, with the physician to the Embassy and ten Cossacks, started for Tashkent. From information we have just received Stolietoff arrived in Tashkent on the 4th September, having travelled thirteen hundred versts (nine hundred miles) of difficult road in twenty-two days. The following members of the Russian Embassy have remained in Kabul :—Colonel Rasgonof, the topographer Bendersky, Secretary Malevinsky, Lieutenant Nazaref, and Zaaman Beck, with servants and eleven Cossacks."

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Their Fine Silver Railway Watch .....at " 60
Their German Silver Railway Watch.....at " 60
(Extra large size.)

These Watches being specially made to suit Railway employès, F., L. & Co. can confidently recommend them to any person requiring a really good strong serviceable reliable Time-keeper, which can bear any amount of rough usage.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS.

Catalogues sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

FRENCH HOUSE,
MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.

KID GLOVES OF BEST QUALITY IN ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.
SILK GLOVES OF BEST QUALITY IN ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.
SILK MITTENS OF BEST QUALITY IN ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
12th January, 1879.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE pay great attention to this Department. It is managed by a first class European Cutter and our customers may always rely on perfect satisfaction.
Our Stock is selected from the best known Woollen Manufacturers in England and Scotland, and it is replenished by regular shipments of New Goods. In style and quality it will be found equal to the best West-End houses in London, and the prices quoted will bear very favourable comparison with them.

A. AND L.'S SPECIALITIES.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Twist Tweed, strong and useful, not very stout. The suit of Double or Single breasted, Sac Coat and Trousers	25	0
India Tweed, made of beautifully soft wool, very light and comfortable. The suit as above	30	0
Blue 8-ply, indigo-dyed in the Yarn, perfectly fast in color, durable and wearable in all seasons. The suit as above	30	0
Best Angolas, first class quality, new patterns, thoroughly shrunk, and strongly recommended for general wear	35	0
	40	0
	45	0
Warm Suits, made from stout Angola or Bannockburn Cheviots, suitable for the hills or a sea journey	40	0
	44	0
	55	0

FROCK COATS.

For Special Wear, "Garden Parties," &c.		
The best Black and Blue diagonal and fancy Mats, West of England manufacture, made and finished in first class style	40	0
	45	0
	50	0
The finest Black or Blue Venetian or Broadcloth, finished and sewn	45	0
	50	0
	55	0

CRICKETING OR GYMKHANA SUITS.

Best white wool, thoroughly shrunk, Double or Single Breasted Coat and Trousers	30	0
Shirt of thinner texture, collar attached	9	0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

Are cut on improved principles, to fit the figure, and ensure comfort and support.

The Best Chipping Norton Whip Cords in plain Drab and Grey mixtures, very tough and agreeable wear, per pair	24	0
The Best Redford Cord, recommended for very hard wear, several shades of color, in different sized cords	28	0
White Cotton Cord, a good washing material for Trousers only	4	8
Gaiters, made from any of the above	6	0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Our Cholera Belts are cut on the same system as the best Riding Belts; they give support to those leading an active life and prevent a sudden chill. They are far superior to and less bulky than the old cummerbund and are made of a double substance of Flannel	3	8

COMFORTABLE FITTING TROUSERS.

All our trousers are scientifically cut, and made up in the strongest and most approved style, a perfect fit is always guaranteed. Light India Tweed or Serge per pair

	12	0

Superfine Cloths, in every variety of pattern and substance, specially selected for Indian wear, strongly recommended

	16	0
The very best Angola, in light and pretty patterns, the correct thing for occasional and special wear per pair	18	0

MORNING OR VISITING COAT.

A most useful garment, one that can be worn on all special occasions.

The Best Black and Blue Diagonals, and Fancy Mats, of best cut, make and finish	36	0
	40	0
	45	0
Vests to match single breasted	40	0
	45	0
The Finest Black or Blue Venetian, or Broad cloth, Morning Coats	50	0
Vests to match single breasted	14	0

	Rs.	a.
Black French Merino, very thin and cool	35	0
Vests to match	7	0
Sac Coats, Double or Single Breasted; a very comfortable and useful garment made from any of the above Mats and Diagonals	26	0

DRESS SUITS.

Best Superfine West of England Venetian or Ladies' Cloth, light in texture, wool dyed, and finished in the best style	75	0
Do. do. Lined Silk	85	0
Dress Coat, Lined Silk	50	0
" Vest	14	0
" Trousers	22	0
Black Doeskin Trousers, the best	36	0

WASHING MATERIALS.

These materials are the best procurable, and are shrunk as much as it is possible to shrink them in the piece.

Double or Single-breasted Sac Coat and Trousers of best white Drill	15	0
Superior Linen Drill	22	0
Stout Brown Holland	18	0
Fine unbleached Flemish Linen	18	0
White Cotton Cord, a good wear for	24	0
Fine White Marcella Vests for full dress wear each	7	0
" do. double breasted	8	0
White Linen Imperial each	8	0
" do. double breasted	9	0
Fancy padded Drills, in various pretty tints	8	0

SHIKAR KIT.

Stout Hand made Shikar Cloth, single breasted coat each	12	0
Norfolk Blouse of above	" 14	0
Strong Hand made Brown Holland	12	0
Norfolk Blouse of above	" 14	0
Trousers "	" 6	0
Moveable Pads for protecting the spine	" 5	0

OVERCOATS.

Light Overcoats for evening wear, or wearing over a Dress Suit	33	0
Fine Drab and Slate diagonal	35	0
Warm English Chesterfields	45	0
Pea Jackets, very warm	36	0
Ulster Cloths, a splendid garment for travellers	55	0

SPECIAL READY MADE KIT.

We give particular attention to this department, for the convenience of Gentlemen passing hurriedly through Bombay, and to establishes the General Bodily Health. A large stock, urgently required, can be made up in a very short time

All garments are cut and made on the premises under our personal supervision.

Double or Single-breasted Sac Coats, India Tweeds and Blue Serge	13	0
Trousers of above	12	0
Fancy Twist T